The Pyongyang Times

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U.S. Provocation Against Cambodia Must Be Stopped

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounced the acts of aggression and provocation committed by U.S. imperialism and its laekeys against Cambodia, and strongly demanded their immediate cessation.

In a statement dated August 9, the Foreign Ministry fully supported the position of the Cambodian Government manifested in its August 3 statement.

The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry condemned the frequent intrusion of U.S. imperialism and South Vietnamese puppets into the air space of Cambodia and their barbarous bombing raids on her peaceful residential areas in recent days as grave infringement on her territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty and flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. This is a downright provocation threatening peace and security of Indo-China and Asia, the statement said.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it declared, express militant solidarity with the Royal Government and people of Cambodia in their righteous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and will actively support their just cause in the future, too, as in the past.

The statement reads in full:

Of late U.S. imperialism and the puppets of South Vietnam are frequently intruding into the air space of Cambodia and barbarously bombing her peaceful residential areas.

On July 31 and August 2 they air-raided many times the Thloch Trach village, causing heavy casualties and destroying houses.

The bombing on August 2 was conducted when members of the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Cambodia, foreign reporters and military and press attaches of foreign embassies in Cambodia were engaged in on-site investigation in this village.

Such barbarous bombing raids on Cambodia are a provocative act once again showing the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism and is a grave infringement upon the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia and a flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

And it is a downright provocation menacing peace and security of Indo-China and Asia as a whole.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn with burning indignation the criminal aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against the Cambodian people and fully support the just position of the Royal Government of Cambodia manifested in its August 3 statement.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have perpetrated ceaseless interventions, provocations and aggressive manoeuvrings in an attempt to undermine the

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Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Fidel Castro's Birthday

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on August 12 a message of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba on the latter's 40th birthday.

Chile Withdraws From UNCURK

On August 11, Chile withdrew from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK), an instrument for U.S. aggression in Korea.

In this connection, the Chilean Charge d'Affaires to the United Nations sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General, informing him of the Chilean government's decision to secede from the "UNCURK."

As is generally known, this commission was concocted under U.S. coercion at the plenary session of the 5th U.N. General Assembly on October 7, 1950.

Since then, it, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, has been meddling in the domestic affairs of South Korea. And every year it presents an "annual report" on the results of its work to the U.N. General Assembly, thus vindicating and legalizing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression to perpetuate their occupation of Korea and to obstruct her peaceful unification.

With the secession of Chile from this marionette machinery, six countries now remain in it—Australia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. (KCNA)

New Malian Ambassador Presents Credentials

Tidiani Guisse, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented the letter of credence to Baek Nam Wun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly on August 9.

Present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on August 12 a message of greetings to Prime Minister **Nazi Taleb** of the Republic of Iraq upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on August 12 a message of greetings to President **Moktar Ould Dadah** of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania upon his re-election as President.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on August 13 a message of greetings to President **Alphonse Massamba-Debat** of the Republic of the Congo (B), on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Congolese revolution.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on August 9 a message of greetings to **A.N. Kosygin** upon his re-appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent on August 9 a telegram of greetings to **N.V. Podgorny** upon his re-election as President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

A refreshing breeze comes from the river rustling the branches of weeping willows. Talks between intimate friends seem to have no end. Some of the strolling holiday-makers stop to admire the flowers in full bloom. At a pleasure ground on the Rung-ra Islet, on August 15, Korea's liberation anniversary.

New Guinean Ambassador Presents Credentials

Seiou Camara, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented on August 13 the letter of credence to Vice-President Ri Yong Ho of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly.

Present on the occasion was Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

"Let Us Defend Independency"

Rodong Sinmun Article

Rodong Sinmun printed on August 12 a lengthy article under the title, "Let Us Defend Independency."

The article puts forth views of Workers' Party and Communists of each country should respect and uphold each other's independency in order to defend the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international Communist movement.

The article is subtitled: "One should do one's own thinking." "One should have confidence in one's own strength," "Marxism-Leninism is a guide to action," "One should not mechanically follow others' experience," "One should have national pride," "Independent national economy is the material basis of independency," "One should respect others' independency" and "Let us strengthen the joint struggle against imperialism while holding fast to independency."

For the full text of the article, read the supplement to this issue.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged on August 14 joint messages of greetings with **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the August 15 liberation of Korea.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on August 9 a joint message from **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, First-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, **Edward Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.P.R., in reply to the formers' message of greetings sent on the occasion of the millennium of the founding of the Polish state and the 22nd anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **El Sayed El Sadik El Mahdy**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan, in reply to his message sent in congratulation of the latter's assumption of office as Prime Minister.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

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peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Last month alone U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Vietnam intruded into Kampot and Kandal provinces many times, murdered many inhabitants and destroyed villages.

The Americans are also committing such criminal acts as instigating Thai troops to intrude into the Cambodian border areas.

The systematic aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia show that they are trying to recover from their miserable defeat in South Vietnam and extend the war to Cambodia and the whole of Indo-China.

These reckless aggressive moves of the American imperialists are meeting with the unanimous denunciation by the peace-loving people of the world.

The Korean people condemn all the aggressive and provocative moves of the U.S.-imperialists and their lackeys against Cambodia and strongly demand their immediate cessation.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against the American imperialist aggression is a just struggle for defending the independence of their country and the honour of their nation and safeguarding peace and security in Asia, and it is invincible.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express militant solidarity with the Royal Government and people of Cambodia in their righteous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and will extend active support to their just cause in the future, too, as in the past.

If the American imperialists and their lackeys persist in their reckless aggression and provocative acts against Cambodia, disregarding the vehement denunciation of the Cambodian people and the world peace-loving people, they will be unable to escape ignominious fiasco in face of the united might of the Cambodian people.

Greetings to Tanzanian National Students Federation

The Korean Students Committee sent a telegram of greetings to the Third Congress of the National Federation of Students of Tanzania.

The telegram wished the N.F.S.T. new success in the struggle against the interference in their internal affairs by the imperialists and their aggressive schemes and for liquidating the consequences of colonialism and promoting the prosperity of the country anti national reconstruction. It also wished the Congress success in its work.

Message to Chile-Korea Society for Friendship and Culture

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Forgign Countries sent a message to the Chile-Korea Society for Friendship and Culture in honour of the fourth anniversary of its founding.

The message expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Chile will be further strengthened and developed.

New Korean Ambassadors Present Credentials

PNOM PENH

On August 6 Kim Un Hwan, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Cambodia, presented the letter of credence to Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

After the ceremony Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Korean Ambassador had a friendly talk.

HAVANA

Jang Jong Hwan, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Cuba, presented the letter of credence to Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado on August 6.

After the ceremony, Korean Ambassador had a friendly talk with Cuban President.

Earlier, he was received by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro Ruz on August 3.

A SIGNIFICANT GUERRILLA BATTLE AGAINST JAPANESE

August 17 this year marks the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the battle at the Fusung county seat, Northeast China,—a significant battle that added a glorious page to the annals of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people.

Fusung was the seat of a county lying near the Korean-Chinese border.

Amassing here large contingents of the Kwantung Army, the puppet Manchukuo army, a great number of policemen and "self-defence corps" members, the Japanese imperialists were using it as a centre of their "guerrilla-mopping-up" operations.

On August 17, 1936, Marshal Kim Il Sung personally led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to Fusung to mount a general attack upon the enemy-occupied fortress and finally captured this stronghold of military-political importance for the Japanese after a day-long fierce battle.

This hard-fought battle, along with a series of others before and after it, administered a staggering blow to the Japanese invaders who were out to suppress the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people.

It was in April 1932 that Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms organized the first anti-Japanese guerrilla units. Later, in the course of struggle the ranks of the revolutionary armed forces grew rapidly and developed into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in 1934.

Since the victory in the Fusung battle the activities of the guerrilla detachments in the northern border areas gradually gained in strength and scope, giving rise to an upsurge of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle throughout the whole of Korea.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare had been waged unremittingly under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung until the final defeat of Japanese imperialism in August 1945.

This armed struggle formed the centre of the entire anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea.

In face of the cruel suppression by the Japanese colonialists, the Korean people, inspired by the heroic armed struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and convinced of the final victory, waged without interruption a daring fight against the enemy.

In the course of this struggle, the solid leading core of the Korean revolution led by Comrade Kim Il Sung took shape and the revolutionary forces of the Korean people were strengthened.

Herein lies the very basis on which the Korean people have been able to make rapid strides in revolution and construction after the liberation of the country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

Pak Ung Gil

Oil painting "The Battle at the Fusung County Seat"

National Day of Congolese(B) People

The victory won by the Congolese people in their revolution in August 1963 marked another milestone in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country.

They set out to build a new life following the victory in their revolution and, under the leadership of President Massamba-Debat, have attained enormous successes in their endeavours to build their national economy and national culture, while frustrating the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists.

They are now consolidating the foundations of revolution in difficult conditions under the slogan: "Let us build the national economy on our own efforts."

The Government of the Congo (B) pursues a peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality and, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, is actively endeavouring to accelerate the ultimate liberation of Africa and strengthen solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The achievements made by the Congolese people in the building of an independent country and their firm stand against imperialism greatly contribute to the strengthening of the national-liberation forces of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the Congolese people in their efforts to build a prosperous independent country and warmly congratulate them on their successes.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Congo (B) in December 1965, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries have rapidly developed.

The visit to the Congo (B) of a delegation of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly in July 1964 and the visit to Korea of President Massamba-Debat in August of the same year were events of great significance in further strengthening the militant bonds of friendship between the two peoples.

These daily growing relations of friendship and co-operation are helping towards the victory for the common cause of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people treasure the friendly ties with the Congolese people and strive to strengthen them.

On the occasion of the Congolese (B) people's national day, the Korean people wish them new successes in their just struggle.

Representatives of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan visiting the Japanese Government authorities with a demand for extension of the repatriation agreement

Repatriation Agt. Must Be Extended without Amendment

Seven years have gone since the agreement on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was concluded.

The return of Koreans to their homeland is a lofty humanitarian undertaking to enable them to enjoy a happy life in their homeland and was translated into reality thanks to the consistent policy and active efforts of the D.P.R.K. Government, the vigorous struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan, and to the unanimous support of the political, press and other public circles of Japan and the Japanese people of all walks of life as well as world public opinion.

More than 86,000 Koreans have returned home from Japan since the agreement became effective. They are now leading a worthwhile life amidst the warm care of the people in their motherland visualizing their bright future. And more and more Koreans in Japan are applying for repatriation.

In view of this situation the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society proposed in its cable of July 1 addressed to the Japanese Red Cross Society to extend the validity term of the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans for another year without amendment.

But the Japanese authorities have given no affirmative reply to this proposal up to this day.

The U.S.-Japanese ruling circles and the South Korean puppets are now trying openly to lay an obstacle in the way of the repatriation work.

The Seoul regime has urged time and again the Japanese Government to tear up the repatriation agreement.

The Japanese ruling circles have claimed that the repatriation agreement be abrogated at once or after half a year or one year of extension.

The Japanese authorities have gone the length of restricting the closing month of receiving the application for repatriation from Koreans to this November in Osaka and some other localities.

This is an infringement on the fundamental human rights of the Korean residents and a violation of the already concluded repatriation agreement and the principle of international law.

It is an open secret that the attempt of the Japanese authorities to obstruct the return of Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland has ulterior political motives.

We can never tolerate the scheme of the American-Japanese ruling circles and the Seoul puppets to use the repatriation of Koreans for their foul political purposes.

We strongly demand that the repatriation agreement be extended without amendment as long as there are Koreans desirous of returning home.

A Mockery of Education

The "15th annual assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of Teaching Profession" was held in Seoul recently, according to news dispatches.

Inasmuch as education is a matter of training the rising generation, needless to say, the role of teachers should be reckoned with seriously.

But it cannot but be a mockery of education that South Korea was chosen as the venue of a forum to discuss the sacred problems of education and teachers' role.

Even those who have a little knowledge of South Korea may be well aware of the fact that education is ruthlessly suppressed and the dignity of human beings and the freedom of scientific research are trampled underfoot there.

In recent years, Pak Jung Hi and his clique proclaimed a martial law more often than not and called out armed police and troops to put down savagely the patriotic movement of students. They also arrested and jailed numerous students, professors and teachers and expelled them from school.

Schools are kept under strict surveillance by terrorist secret agents, all democratic organizations for scientific research dissolved and even such independent activities of students as commemorative scientific forums and art performances banned.

Moreover, lately the puppet rulers are reducing the educational establishments to a supply base of cannon fodder for the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam, to a centre for training junior officers of the army. They have organized "student military training corps" in higher educational institutions and appoint those who have undergone training in the corps junior officers of the army.

It is not without reason that the people in South Korea describe colleges as regimental headquarters, the "ministry of education" as division headquarters and the meeting of rectors as meeting of police chiefs.

The United States stagemanaged the convocation of the "annual assembly" in Seoul as an attempt to divert the attention of the world public from the real state of affairs in South Korea.

But it is a great miscalculation. Facts remain rigid facts. The fair-minded educationists and people of the world who value the dignity of education and the truth will never be taken in by such a farce.

Kim Gun Hyong

Made in Washington

There is a saying which is familiar in Korea too: A drowning man will catch at a straw: The various actions Johnson has recently taken in connection with the aggressive war in Vietnam.

As is already known, some time ago America's junior servants at the recent meeting of the "Association of Southeast Asia" proposed the convocation of an "Asian peace conference" to discuss the Vietnam question.

The projected "Asian peace conference" to which is attached a plausible advertising labels: "Asian questions must be settled by Asians" is, it is easy to see, not a device of Thai, Filipino and Malayan diplomats, but is absolutely Washington's invention.

The White House lost no time to give its support to the plan for the "Asian peace conference" and has incited Sato to actively respond to the plan.

This plan, like the "search for peace" swindle and "peace offensives" much advertised by Johnson and his brain trusters, is a brazen-faced farce. The difference, if any, is that the level of this farce has dropped sharply. This shows that Johnson's "peace negotiation" hoax, too, has already been fully laid bare.

Johnson himself can not have believed that the junior placemen such as Khoman, Ramos and Rezak could ever peddle by their poor hand the "peace talk" hoax which the first-class middlemen like Wilson and Sato failed to sell.

A number of actions openly taken of late by the United States for enlisting the active support of its Asian puppets in the escalation of the war, such as the organization of the "Asian and Pacific Council," have boomeranged, arousing public protest in Asia and the rest of the world. These actions not only have further isolated the United States from the world's people but also have brought about a deplorable situation where its puppets further isolated from the Asian people.

Johnson seems to seek to patch up the situation, if possible, to some degree through the "ASA" which exists in name only. But this, too, is a pipe dream.

The clumsy drama of the participants in the "ASA" meeting only served to expose once again that they are puppets of the lowest grade who make no scruple to imitate a dog in the morning and a monkey in the evening when the instructions come from Washington.

Even in Kuala Lumpur, according to AP, a voice came lamenting that the proposal for the conference was made by the wrong men at a wrong time and at a wrong place.

At a time when the American puppets of the "ASA" are advertising the "peace conference plan" Washington has started landing the advanced party of the Vietnam-bound Fourth Infantry Division in South Vietnam, bringing the total number of American servicemen in South Vietnam to the level of nearly 300,000 men and revealed its intention to expand the ground war to North Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos across the frontiers of South Vietnam.

This proves that the American ruling circles don't have the least desire for peace. And this is a challenge to and a mockery of the world's people.

Recent developments show all the more clearly that since U.S. imperialism started the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, the resistance forces of the South Vietnamese people have steadily increased and the forces supporting their struggle have grown and are being further mobilized.

The only way out for the American imperialists is to stop the aggressive action against the Vietnamese people at once and accept and implement the four-point position of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point principle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Kim Sung Hyong

For Establishment of Independent Industry in Our Country

On 20th Anniv. of Law on Nationalization of Major Industries

August 10 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries in our country. On this occasion, Rodong Simmun carried in its August 10th issue a lengthy article headlined "For the Establishment of an Independent National Industry in Our Country."

The article deals with the policies pursued and measures taken in our country in the past 20 years to build an independent national industry, with the achievements and experiences in carrying out these policies and measures and with the immediate tasks to be fulfilled at the present time.

In its introduction, the article points out that the enforcement of the nationalization of major industries 20 years ago was an event of historic significance that opened up a broad avenue for the establishment of an independent national industry. It continues:

"Twenty years are not a long period in the history of a nation's industrial construction. But in this short space of time we have followed a path of industrial development which took capitalist states a hundred or even several hundred years to traverse and thus we have laid a solid foundation of an independent, modern industry in our country which had remained backward, subordinated to foreign imperialists."

The endeavours for the establishment of a modern industry in our country represent a struggle against imperialism and for the unification of the country, a struggle for building a new society and accelerating the final victory of our revolution. We had many difficulties to overcome and have gone through stern ordeals while building our industry. No ordeals and no obstructions, however, could break the strong will of our people who were resolved to carry through the Party's lines and block their advance. The Party put forth all problems of industrial construction in conformity with the specific conditions at home and laid one by one the cornerstones of an independent national industry by mobilizing the masses of the people and exploring and using domestic resources to the greatest possible extent.

All the successes scored by our people in industrial construction have been made possible by the Marxist-Leninist leadership of our Party which has established Juche (self-identity), adhered to the principle of self-reliance and applied the mass line unswervingly, and through the devoted efforts exerted by the toiling masses to carry out the Party's lines.

In its first part, the article analyses and reviews the nationalization of major industries in our country and the subsequent measures taken by our Party.

"With the nationalization of major industries enforced on August 10, 1946, as one of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution shortly after the country's liberation, industries, transport and communications facilities and banks belonging to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists that made up 90 per cent of the total industries were confiscated and made the people's property.

"Important in our Party's line of nationalization of industries was the fact that confiscation was confined to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists and carried out at a stretch and thoroughly. National capital was left intact."

The Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant

Pointing out that "this line of our Party was in full accord with the character and tasks of our revolution," the article goes on:

Our Party's line of having opened the way to development for the national capitalists ready to serve the interests of the nation and having actively enlisted them in building a new society, was of great significance in strengthening the revolutionary forces, consolidating the political-economic basis of the people's state power and developing the economy.

The realities of our country have shown that the means of production and all the natural resources owned by foreign imperialists should be nationalized and that the more timely and thorough-going the enforcement is, the more advantageous. Only by so doing is it possible to do away with the imperialist domination, actively exploit and utilize the domestic resources and, important of all, establish a national industry by the nation's own efforts and in conformity with the specific conditions at home.

Once the social groundwork for the establishment of a national industry has been laid after the nationalization of industries, it is important to proceed to build industry and develop the productive forces, the article writes.

What is important is, the article goes on, to liquidate the one-sidedness and the colonial dependence of the economy imposed by the imperialists and create an industrial structure for independent production, to build a developed industry relying on domestic raw material resources, and to train the nation's own cadres." On this basis, we put an emphasis on rapidly reconstructing the factories and other enterprises destroyed by the Japanese imperialists so as to turn out products, while making great efforts for the development of the machine-building and light industries which had been most backward in the past.

Peaceful construction after the liberation was interrupted by the U.S.-provoked war. Under the difficult circumstances during the war, however, the Workers' Party of Korea made a series of preparations for the full-scale postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The second part of the article touches first upon the construction of heavy and light industry centres.

The construction of an independent national industry was pushed forward in real earnest after the war (1950-1953) against armed invasion by the American imperialists.

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in August 1953 set forth the correct line of economic construction — priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture — with a view to reinforcing the economic basis of the country, stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood in a short time and speedily promoting the construction of socialism in the post-war period.

It was a requirement for the development of the socialist economy to ensure priority development of heavy industry linking it correctly with the development of light industry and agriculture. This, at the same time, fully accorded with the concrete realities of our country where agriculture and light industry needed particular aid from heavy industry.

Pointing out that "to build a solid light industry is an important component part of the construction of an independent national industry," the article says that "the basis of our Party's policy for light industry has been the simultaneous development of large-scale centrally-controlled industry and medium- and small-sized local industry."

Then, the article refers to the training of technical cadres and the solution of the problem of funds for the building of industry.

In our country, the training of technical cadres was undertaken ahead of all other problems in the whole course of establishing and developing industry and energetic efforts were made for this purpose.

In building up the ranks of its own technical cadres, the State has followed the line of drawing in, educating and remoulding old-line intellectuals and actively enlisting them in economic construction. At the same time it took a bold measure for training a great number of new intellectuals in a short space of time. As a result, the number of our own technical cadres amounted to more than 360,000 in 1965.

Establishment of Juche in developing technique is the basic principle our Party has held fast to.

For the rapid development of technique up-to-date achievements made in other countries must be introduced. This is all the more needed for the less developed countries. No matter how good a technique may be, however, it cannot be utilized usefully and effectively when its introduction is not in conformity with the actual conditions at home.

"Self-reliance," the article says, "is an unshakable principle our Party has followed also in solving the problem of funds.

The third part of the article touches on the establishment of a self-supporting industrial system.

In this part the article deals with the establishment of the system of an independent industry, the all-round technical revolution, the new system of industrial management and the acceleration of industrial construction.

In the postwar years, the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan were successfully carried out in our country. During the Five-Year Plan period, a solid foundation for the modern heavy and light industries was built and the foundations for industrialization laid.

On this basis, we have been carrying out the Seven-Year Plan since 1961. The aim of this plan is to carry out socialist industrialization and all-round technical revolution thoroughly, and to establish the system of an independent industry.

During the plan period all-round technical revolution is being carried on to extensively introduce modern machine technique and the latest achievements in technology and science.

The guidance and management of industry have been consistantly improved in conformity with the requirements of the economic development and to fit in with the level of development of the productive forces and the changing circumstances.

Thanks to these measures, the national industry of our country has made rapid progress during the past years.

It increased at an average annual rate of 28.1 per cent between 1954 and 1965, and industrial output in 1965 was 15 times that in the pre-liberation year 1944 and 42 times that in 1946.

The share of industry in the total value of industrial and agricultural production jumped from 28 per cent in 1946 to 78 per cent in 1965.

The establishment of an independent and many-sided industry has enabled us to further develop economic co-operation with other countries.

The total volume of foreign trade increased 7.8 times between 1954 and 1965. During this period the share of raw materials in export goods dropped from 67.3 per cent to 12.7, whereas that of processed goods rose from 32.7 per cent to 87.3.

The article says:

"Our people have for 20 years since the liberation worked to build an independent national industry.

"What does our experience show? It shows that for a country to turn from a backward agricultural state into a modern, industrial one in a short time, it is necessary to build an independent national industry and that this, though not easy, is fully possible, and can be realized at a fast rate at that, when the people, united closely, strive perseveringly by mobilizing all the resources and potentialities at home."

Summer in Pyongyang

The streets of Pyongyang are in the deep shade of green trees and plants.

With the advent of mid-August, a clear and fine weather continues and the temperature averages 30 degrees. Yet it is not sultry.

On holidays, crowds of people are seen flocking to parks and pleasure grounds, rivers and lakes.

At the promenade along the Chongryubyok cliff

At Parks and Pleasure Grounds

The city of Pyongyang reminds one of the Moranbong Hill and the Daedong River.

To enjoy the picturesque scenery and pleasant recreation on this hill and river, Pyongyang citizens need not make much preparations and take a long walk.

The hill stands just over the river which runs through the heart of the city.

Kyongsang-gol, the entrance to the Moranbong Hill, is enveloped in the spray of refreshing cascades which flow down in torrents. Along the waterways are a variety of beautiful flowers and plants. It is not for the beauty of nature alone that many holiday-makers visit there.

Different kinds of recreation and amusement facilities attract them.

It has a children's pleasure ground which bustles all day long, from morning till evening.

From pavilions and arbours on the hill, many a people admire the view of "Chongryubyok," a precipitous cliff of moss-covered rocks, and the picturesque scenery of the Rung-ra Islet on the calm Daedong River, feasting their eyes on them for a long while.

There are golf links and shooting ranges in the wood of old pine trees and they attract holiday-makers.

On Mt. Daesong

Another holiday haunt in Pyongyang is Mt. Daesong.

Located some 12 km. northwest of the city, it has zoological and botanical gardens and an open-air theatre. There is also a sports game section provided with badminton, tennis and volleyball courts, a roller skating rink and dancing grounds. Bus service is available to the sightseers from morning till late at night.

It will be a delight for a whole family to go on a sightseeing tour of the suburban scenic spots by train.

One hour's trip by train from the West Pyongyang Railway Station takes one to Sok-am, another recreation centre that draws quite a number of vacationers. There come into view a vast, tranquil lake and its near-

The recreation ground on Mt. Daesong

by hillocks, the feet of which are formed of granite rocks.

On the wooded hills stand cozy villas for the visitors. Also situated here are a holiday home and a Young Pioneers camp.

On the River, on the Lake

It is pleasant to spend the holiday singing and dancing in the delightfully cool grove of the recreation grounds. And to have a row on the river and on the lake is also enjoyable.

Boats, cutters and excursion ships are to be seen on the rivers in Pyongyang, on the lakes on the outskirts of the city.

Boating is now in full progress on the Daedong River skirting the Moranbong Hill.

Excursion ships carrying holiday-makers ply along the Daedong River and hundreds of boats are on the boating grounds near the Okryu Bridge spanning the river.

Beautiful songs of young men and women in their holiday best spread far over the clear waters.

Those who want to swim, anchor their boats along the beach of the Rung-ra Islet and rush toward a swimming place there.

The Ryon-gwang-jong Pavilion on the bank of the Daedong River is also a centre of attraction of the holiday-makers.

All day long, this pavilion resounds with cheerful voices of the visitors. Many old folks visit this pavilion and some of them play Korean chess, others stroll about and still others have a chat.

Among the visitors was old folk Kim Man Jong, who was looking admiringly at the lively scenes around, leaning on the hand-rail of the pavilion.

He said with deep emotion, "I wonder whether it is only a dream. Before the country's liberation this place was only for the rich. But today, all of the people have access to it."

Ji Ryong Cha

Street scene: booth

At the soft-drink stand

Swimming place on the river Daedong

Drawings by Son Chang Hak

Photos by Kim Gwang Su, Ju Chang Sin

SLACKERS SWELL IN S. KOREA

According to a report from South Korea, when young men of conscription age receive "special draft cards" from the "national defence" authorities, they instantly hide themselves or pretend to be illiterate to evade the pressganging into the shameful puppet army.

The evasion of conscription has grown rife especially since the troop dispatch to South Vietnam started, the report added.

The rate of response to the call-up in 1965 dropped by more than 14 per cent as compared with the previous year. As of the end of June this year it again went down by 9.1 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

Little wonder, a South Korean news agency predicted some time ago, that this year no fewer than 50 per cent more of draft dodgers will emerge than last year.

GROUP SCUFFLE OF S. KOREAN PUPPET SOLDIERS

According to a news dispatch from Seoul, there was a group scuffle between marines and airmen of the puppet army in Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province, South Korea on August 8. As a result, more than 50 casualties occurred.

That morning 124 marines in Chinhae went to the flying school of the puppet air force in Kimhae in separate buses and trucks and attacked airmen there. The marines beat airmen with big sticks. In the rough-and-tumble, one marine was killed and 50 marines and airmen were seriously wounded.

This big scuffle was the sequence of a group scrimmage which had taken place between several men and officers of the Chinhae marine corps and pilots of the Kimhae flying school in a bus running from Pusan to Kimhae and Chinhae around 11 p.m. on August 7. The marines outnumbering the airmen stopped the bus and beat the latter.

Hearing of this, 25 airmen of the Kimhae flying school caught up with the bus running to Chinhae by a truck, pulled the marines out of the bus and retaliated them.

Given a drubbing, the marines faunched the above-mentioned attack enlisting the support of their fellows.

The news dispatch said that the commander of the Chinhae Naval Base hurried to the flying school to cope with the situation and that the Headquarters of the puppet Marine Corps and Air Force worried about this "deplorable event."

I want TO MEET SOUTH KOREAN SCIENTISTS,

Dr. Ri Sung Gi, Prominent Chemist, Says

Panmunjom is a small village in Korea. Yet it is widely known abroad. This village on the Military Demarcation Line bisecting the Korean peninsula is inhabited by not a single Korean civilian. Only security personnel of the Korean People's Army and American servicemen are to be seen there.

Occasional visitors to the village are tourists and reporters from North and South Korea and foreigners who are allowed to be there.

And Panmunjom is the sole place where only a limited number of people from both parts of this partitioned land have an opportunity to meet each other.

Early in August the 228th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission took place there.

Dr. Ri Sung Gi, prominent Korean chemist, and his wife went to Panmunjom as tourists that day and had lively talks with reporters from both parts of Korea.

When they went to the hexagonal arbour on a hillock near the conference hall, Dr. Ri and his wife were surrounded by reporters from North and South Korea.

"Where do you hail from, sir?"

"Damyang County, South Cholla Province." (S. Korea)

"Damyang is a bamboo-producing county and is famous for bamboo products, isn't it?"

"Yes, bamboo blind is its speciality."

Soon the topics of conversation changed from the noted products of his home county to his relations and friends in South Korea. Reporters from South Korea told Dr. Ri that some of his acquaintances in the South were still alive and others were dead.

There are lively talks during the press interview

"Have they gone? Yes, I remember they were bed-ridden when I was in South Korea. To those who're still alive, please convey my words and tell them we'll be meeting again when the country is unified."

Dr. Ri also told the reporters of South Korea that all his colleagues who came to North Korea together with him are now professors at higher educational establishments or are engaged in scientific research work.

Reporters from South Korea asked him:

"We've heard you have succeeded in manufacturing vinalon. Would you kindly tell us what it looks like?"

Dr. Ri told the reporters: "I invented vinalon in 1939 when I was in Japan, but I could not introduce my research success into industrial production. After the country's liberation, I went to Seoul and tried my best to start industrial production of vinalon, but the Seoul rulers, paying no heed to my efforts, condemned me to suppression. Introduction of my research success into industrial production was made possible when I came over to the North. A vinalon factory was built thanks to the deep concern shown by Premier Kim Il Sung and with the active support of the Government."

That day the reporters from South Korea asked Dr. Ri and his wife about many things and learned much from them.

Condemning Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their dispatch of young people of South Korea to South Vietnam for a contract war, he said: "For what should young people of South Korea go to the contract war? Why should Koreans be sold off as emigrants, and be sent to South Vietnam? I'm a scientist. Koreans can get along well without doing that way."

He went on: "Koreans can do without the Americans and the Japanese. The best thing is to live by one's own efforts. I've come to see that our nation can achieve prosperity using its own resources and its own techniques. I've learned much from the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in all affairs since I came to North Korea. And I've become deeply conscious of my duty as a scientist.

"Koreans can get along well when they act according to their own convictions as they are a gifted and able people. I want to talk about this with scientists in the South. Scientists are simple-hearted and sincere and so they will easily understand what I mean."

Dr. Ri and his wife did not stay there long.

But the reporters from both parts of Korea were deeply impressed by the earnest appeal of the respected Dr. Ri.

Newsmen from South Korea, thankful to him for his talks, said before bidding farewell to him: "We're convinced of the mission the young people of this land have to fulfil."

Baek Min

New Phenomena

S. Korean Workers Fight on

Since the close of last year, particularly from the beginning of this year, the Korean workers employed at U.S. army establishments have been waging a stubborn and large-scale struggle.

On July 29 these Korean workers employed at the U.S. army establishment in Paju, situated near the Military Demarcation Line, staged a sit-in strike and demonstration in front of the army barracks, protesting against the unbearable national humiliation and insult by the Yankee aggressors. Earlier, on July 19, more than 35,000 U.S.-hired workers notified the U.S. commander of their resolve to walk out for an indefinite period, in case he failed to satisfy their just demands.

The spearhead of this continued struggle is directed against the U.S. aggressor army.

In the initial stage of their struggle which began in June last year it was a sporadic one embracing a small number of workers. At that time their fight was confined to labour dispute, demanding the recognition of their right to association, right to the collective contract and the improvement of labour conditions, wage-raising, etc.

But since the close of last year, it has developed into an all-out struggle embracing all the workers of the 16 branch unions affiliated with the trade union for the Koreans employed at foreign establishments.

Their struggle takes various forms—strikes, demonstrations, sit-in strikes, clashes with American soldiers. This year alone they have waged struggles on more than 40 occasions and the total number of workers involved has amounted to 130,000.

The rapidly growing struggle of the U.S.-hired workers is directly associated with the stepped-up war preparations, the dispatch of youth and middle-aged people to South Vietnam and the intensified exploitation and oppression of the workers and the people in general in South Korea.

One of the important features is that more and more workers in other spheres and broad sections of people have come out in support of the struggle of these workers.

In January, April and May, the U.S.-hired workers in all parts of South Korea took a concerted action in support of the struggle of their colleagues in Seoul, Inchon and Bupyong.

Meanwhile, more than 300,000 workers in different fields including industry and transport also came out in support of the firm determination of the U.S.-hired workers to call a general strike. At that time Seoul citizens actively sided with the strikers, offering food and collecting contributions for them.

In January this year Korean workers hired at nine Japanese companies went on a general strike. This is a new phenomenon. This shows that the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists with U.S. backing has been stepped up considerably.

This also shows that the people in South Korea have risen up against the Japanese militarists regarding them as their enemy encroaching upon their interests and their right to live.

All these furnish materials of an essential significance in analysing the realities of South Korea today.

Ri Jip

IN JAPAN

STERN PROTEST, MASSIVE CAMPAIGN

Korean residents in Japan and broad sections of the Japanese people are carrying on with unabated vigour a massive campaign in opposition to the unjust move of the Japanese government authorities to break up the repatriation of Koreans to their homeland and in demand of the extension of the validity term of the current repatriation agreement for another year without any amendment.

On August 11, 2,220 Korean residents of all strata came up to Tokyo from its municipality and from 15 prefectures—Kanagawa, Saitama, Ibaragi, Kyoto, Hyogo, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Kochi, etc. Then they proceeded to the residence of the Japanese Prime Minister and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Red Cross Society of Japan. There they sternly protested against the scheme of the Japanese Government to scuttle the repatriation work out of political motives and strongly demanded that it immediately extend the term of validity of the repatriation agreement for another year on the basis of the principles of humanitarianism and the spirit of the Red Cross.

Meanwhile, 150 representatives of the Japanese people also visited the above Japanese authorities concerned from various parts of Japan to put up the same demand.

Latin-American Students Support Korean People's Struggle

The Fourth Conference of the Latin-American Students held in Havana adopted a resolution on Korea on August 10.

The resolution points out:

"The Conference demands immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. aggressor troops, the root cause of all misfortunes of the people and students in South Korea and the main obstacle to Korea's unification, and fully supports the Korean people and students in their struggle for achieving their country's unification by themselves without any foreign interference."

Representatives of over 20 students' organizations in Latin America took part in the Conference. The Conference was also attended by our students' delegation headed by Choi Chang Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Students' Committee, and other foreign guests and observers.

Sure of More Transactions

British Chartering Businessmen Say

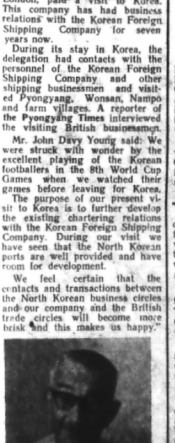
Recently a British chartering company delegation led by John Davy Young, Director of the Warter E. Frank & Co. Ltd., London, paid a visit to Korea. This company has had business relations with the Korean Foreign Shipping Company for seven years now.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation had contacts with the personnel of the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and other shipping businessmen and visited Pyongyang, Wonsan, Nampo and farm villages. A reporter of the Pyongyang Times interviewed the visiting British businessmen.

Mr. John Davy Young said: We were struck with wonder by the excellent playing of the Korean footballers in the 8th World Cup Games when we watched their games before leaving for Korea.

The purpose of our present visit to Korea is to further develop the existing chartering relations with the Korean Foreign Shipping Company. During our visit we have seen that the North Korean ports are well provided and have room for development.

We feel certain that the contacts and transactions between the North Korean business circles and our company and the British trade circles will become more brisk and this makes us happy."



Korean Mathematicians To International Conference

A Korean mathematicians delegation left here on August 11 by air to take part in the Fifth Congress of the International Mathematicians' Union to be held in Dubna, the Soviet Union, and in the International Mathematics Conference in Moscow.

The three-member delegation was led by Han Hyon Gun, Chairman of the Mathematics Research Committee of the Korean Academy of Sciences.

The 12th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was held in Japan from July 30 to August 7 under the sponsorship of the Japan Council against A-H Bombs.

The Conference condemned U.S. imperialism for its criminal scheme to plunge mankind into a holocaust of nuclear war, elucidated the measures for further developing the movement against A-H bombs and the movement for world peace, and called on the peace-loving people throughout the world to wage a joint struggle on a world-wide scale to foil the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions including the general resolution and the resolution on condemning U.S. imperialism for its expansion of aggression in Vietnam and its criminal acts and on strongly supporting the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

The general resolution denounces U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Vietnam and stresses the need for increasing all forms of support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

The resolution expresses warm support to the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. aggressor army out of South Korea, nullifying the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and achieving the country's independence and peaceful unification, to the Korean residents in Japan in their struggle for the right of returning to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the D.P.R.K. citizenship and for defence of their national education.

The resolution also extends support to the struggle of the Japanese, Laotian, Cambodian and Cuban peoples and to the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, the Congo (Kinshasa), the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Guatemala and other Asian, African and Latin-American countries against old and new colonialism and for independence, freedom and democracy.

The resolution on Vietnam gives support to the four-point statement of the D.R.V. Government and five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and expresses the resolve to extend powerful support to the anti-American national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

As was unanimously stressed at the Conference, in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, and especially in giving support to the Vietnamese people in their anti-American national-salvation struggle, it is the first and foremost duty of all peoples who hold dear freedom and independence to strengthen the international joint action of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The recent Conference was a significant one that upheld and developed the ten odd years of tradition of the movement against A-H bombs which has greatly conduced to defending world peace.

The 12th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the documents it adopted will enjoy the support of the world's people, for they accord with the interests of the world peace movement.

The tasks set forth by the Conference correspond to the consistent position of the Korean people who, always holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, have been fighting to baffle the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and totally ban nuclear weapons. The Korean people, therefore, give full support to these tasks.

They warmly hail the brilliant success of the recent Conference.

Foremost Task— Joint Action

The 12th World Conf. Against A-H Bombs

Peace marchers including an old man parade through Tokyo streets, holding high the banners of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the S. Vietnam National Front for Liberation and a banner inscribed with the words, "Opposition to the aggressive war in Vietnam."

Japan's "Technical Co-operation"

Under the cloak of "technical co-operation," the Japanese militarists are exporting technique in various forms as a means of their external expansion, along with the export of commodities and capital.

The Japanese Government attaches special importance to the "extensive co-operation for the development of human resources."

This "co-operation" is designed, among other things, to provide the Japanese monopolies with chances of making huge profits.

They have established relations of technical co-operation with many countries. Their income from what they call "technical guidance" in these countries amounts to hundreds of million yen. Besides, they charge fees for the "introduction of technique" in proportion to the increase of commodity sales in the countries concerned.

What is more, through this "co-operation," they seek to make capital investment as well and collect at will all the necessary data on their host countries by prospecting for underground resources and conducting geographical and geological surveys there.

The Japanese Government has decided to form the "service corps of managing and administrative workers" and dispatch them abroad in large numbers. They have already sent thousands of Japanese to different parts of Asia and Africa under the name of "Japanese youth overseas co-operation group," a variant of American peace corps, "medical corps, "technical experts' group" "investigation party," students' research group," etc.

These are all scouts for the external expansion of Japanese militarism.

Another point that should be mentioned with regard to Japan's "technical co-operation" is that the Japanese militarists are now putting stress on meeting the urgent demand of the American imperialists in the latter's prosecution of war in Asia.

Many Japanese have gone to South Vietnam following the American aggressive troops and are now playing an important role helping the American imperialists in their dirty war of aggression in Vietnam.

Many Japanese companies have undertaken the task of giving "technical guidance" in the construction of a munitions plant in South Vietnam in accordance with the contract on technical co-operation concluded with the puppet regime there. And many Japanese technicians are engaged in the construction of strategic roads and bridges in the lower reaches of the Mekong River.

Meanwhile, under the pretext of "payment of reparations" the Japanese Government is supplying the port of Da Nang, a stronghold of the American aggressor army in South Vietnam, and many Japanese crews are operating landing crafts employed for military operations.

This "technical co-operation" also serves for maintaining and strengthening the "anti-Communist system" in the areas described by the Japanese Foreign Ministry as "the second anti-Communist front" comprising South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaysia.

In Thailand today Japanese technicians are engaged in the construction of an expressway for U.S. military use. Meanwhile, another group of Japanese technicians have undertaken the Kaoyung port expansion project which is designed by the Chiang Kai-shek clique to be part of the preparations for the "counter-attack on the mainland."

Hong Rae Hui

Eighth World Cup: Pros and Cons

By Kim Jin Gak

Half a month has passed since the World Cup Games. There are still lively talks going on about the merits and demerits of the Games in the sports circles in various countries.

New Problems

The recent World Cup Games, we recall, presented new problems before the soccer world and left many episodes.

On the eve of the Games, as usual, football experts made forecasts, which were chiefly about the chances of the teams which were expected to go into finals. Most of the prophecies were made in accordance with the ranking list worked out on the basis of the results over a number of years. Only past records of the contestants were taken into consideration and their present conditions and possible improvement were left out of account. No one could, as a matter of course, tell in what trim they would come to the Games. The forecasts were, therefore very unstable.

It won't sound queer when we say the recent Games upset the forecasts of international football experts. Particularly noteworthy in this regard was the elimination of the favourites at the stage of group matches and the surprisingly fine performances of the footballers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of Portugal. Another remarkable point was that the passive, slow-attacking game with the stress on the defence has given way to the active, fast-attacking game with the stress on the offensive.

Defensive Games

A variety of tactics such as the 4-2-4 formation introduced by Brazil at the preceding Cup Games and its variants—5-2-3, 4-1-2 and 4-3-3—were displayed in the recent Games.

Some of the contestants, while adopting the formation similar to one of the above-mentioned, laid stress evenly on the defence and the offensive in building up the team but, in actual games, they went in for the offensive.

Italy, No. 1 favourite in group four, was beaten by Korea and the Soviet Union. The same thing happened with Brazil which went down before Portugal and Hungary in group three by allowing these opponents of theirs to net three goals each. A survey of the recent course of development of football seems to be necessary here.

As the football technique developed to a higher level in the years from 1962 to the recent Cup Games, a defensive playing became popular in the world. This style of playing was started in Brazil, the inventor of the 4-2-4 formation.

Whereas in the Sixth World Cup Games the attacking 3-2-5 formation was generally employed, in the Seventh Games the 4-2-4 formation made its appearance and it was followed by 4-3-3, 4-4-2 and 5-2-3 formations that go in for the defence.

As stress was laid on the defence, goal scoring became a hard job, the game lost its spectacular playing and there arose the demand for the excellent players able to break through the wall of defenders.

Fontaine and Eusebio

Goal scoring began to decrease sharply as the defensive playing was introduced. Total goal scoring in the Sixth Cup Games in 1958, for example, numbered 119, whereas in the Seventh Games in 1962 the figure dropped to 89. The figure for the recent Games was also 89.

The tendency can be explained also by the drop in the highest number of goal scoring of individual teams. In the Fifth Games in 1954, Hungary, which lost the final, was the top scoring team with 27 goals. And in the Sixth Games France, eliminated in the quarter finals, was the top with 23 goals. The winner of the Seventh Games, Brazil, scored altogether 14 goals. The top scoring team this time was Portugal —17 goals.

Scoring by individual players also decreased. In the Sixth Games, France's Fontaine headed the list with 13 goals. In the current Games Portugal's Eusebio booted in altogether nine goals to become No. 1 scorer.

As the figures above show, goal scoring has decreased and the game has become dull since stress began to be put on the defence.

Some football experts and fans, therefore, criticized the teams playing a defensive game, saying, "defence means death" and "defence ruins football."

In the current Games, too, those teams playing a defensive game were unsuccessful and failed to win the applause of the crowd.

"Good-bye Brazil"

Those Latin American teams — Brazilian, Uruguayan, Argentine and Chilean which used to be successful in the World Cup Games—were eliminated in the group matches or in the quarter finals. This is, in my opinion, due largely to the slow-attacking game with stress on the defence. Proof of this is the defeat of Brazil, winner of two previous Games.

The Brazilians' playing style was known to the world. Other teams could, therefore, take thorough-going measures that would not let the Brazilians' excellent technique and tactics work.

The Brazilians' slow-attacking tactics proved ineffective in face of their rivals' defence. Another factor in their failure is the poor performance of Pele of whom much had been expected. Brazil lacked young players with aggressive spirit. They fielded only veterans.

From this we come to the conclusion that Brazil's slow-attacking tactics relying on individual technique has become obsolete. Absense of new tactics was a big drawback for Brazil.

A British paper said, "Good-bye Pele! Good-bye Brazil!" This is not so much a farewell address to an individual player and an individual country as a farewell address to the passive football, to the defensive game.

(To be continued)

Korean footballers surrounded by autograph hunters

Photo by Pak Bong Ryong

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Orders and Medals

Orders of National Flag. Orders of National Flag are divided into three classes — first, second and third — and are conferred upon a citizen, collective, organ, enterprise or social organization that has rendered distinguished services for the country.

Order of National Flag, First Class, is the highest order in the D.P.R.K.

Freedom and Independence Order. This order is conferred upon the commanders of the People's Army and the leaders of the combined guerilla units. This order is classified into two — the first class and the second class.

Ri Sun Sin Order. This order is conferred on naval commanders and classified into the first and second classes.

Besides, there are Order of Labour, Order of Honour for Serviceman, Distinguished Military Service Medal and Meritorious Service Medal.

KOREAN Stamps

STAMPS ON KYUNGRAK

(August 18 marks the fifth anniversary of the discovery of the Kyungrak system. — Ed.)

The Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued on June 30 a set of 8 stamps on the Kyungrak system, entitled "Great Feat" (Tricolored: green, yellow and red; Size: 43×26).

Stamp 1: A Bust of Prof. Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology (2 *jon*).

By discovering the substance of Kyungrak, he performed a great feat in the development of modern biology and medical science.

Stamp 2: Superficial Bonghan Corpuscle (4 *jon*).

These corpuscles are distributed in the skin of the living body and connected with long Bonghan ducts through which Bonghan liquor circulates.

Stamp 3: Bonghan Duct (5 *jon*).

Each Bonghan duct is formed of many thread-shaped cucts, namely, a bundle of cuticles.

Stamp 4: Bonghan Sanal (10 *jon*).

In general, Bonghan sanal is of a rectangular and oval shape. In the central part of sanal there exists sanal body and sanal has plasma around it. Bonghan sanal gradually grows into a cell through its own peculiar movement.

Stamp 5: A View of the Academy of Kyungrak (10 *jon*).

Stamp 6: Profund Bonghan Corpuscle (10 *jon*).

Profund Bonghan corpuscles are classified into different kinds according to their location and size. They are generally spindle-shaped.

Stamp 7: Intra- and extra-vascular Bonghan Ducts (15 *jon*).

The Bonghan ducts are mainly divided into two forms of existence, one of them running inside the vessels and the other running outside. These ducts are organically linked with each other in the living organism. In the Bonghan ducts flows the Bonghan liquor which contains plenty of DNA (desoxyribonucleic acid).

Stamp 8: Significance of the Substance of Kyungrak (40 *jon*).

The Korean words on the stamp read

"Today the substance of Kyungrak in all its aspects has been brought to light as a system covering the whole body, regulating and co-ordinating the biological processes, as a system that lies at the bottom of the vital activity."

For the detailed content of Dr. Kim Bong Han's scientific exploits made in the research into Kyungrak, please refer to an article "Kyungrak System and Sanal Theory" printed in our previous issue dated October 21, 1965.

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